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Amendments to the Specification

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 and 4A 1B are schematic sketches of a jet strip with angled holes.

Figs. 2 –2B are schematic diagrams showing views of a jet housing and possible arrangements of a single curtain of fluid streams.

Figs. 3 –4 are schematic diagrams showing views of a jet housing and different arrangements single curtain of fluid streams.

Figs. 5 –6 are schematic diagrams showing views of a jet housing and a arrangements of plural curtains of fluid streams.

Paragraph on page 3 at lines 8-24

As a point of clarification, the term jet strip will be used to refer to a distribution device that provides a passageway for the specifically sized streams of fluid and the angle at which the streams of fluid are directed. A simple jet strip 100 is depicted schematically in Fig 1. The holes 110 in the jet strip are typically small and closely spaced. Depending on context, the term jets may refer to the holes in the jets strip or the streams that issue from the jet strip. Although holes 110 in the jet strip are shown as angled downward from left to right it is understood that the holes could also be angled from right to left or front to back or back to front within the jet strip 100. Also, the terms jet body or jet housing will be used to refer to a device that holds the jet strip and that can be rotated about its major axis to provide for delivery of streams of fluid at different angles. Moreover, a combination of jet strips with angled holes and rotated jet housing can provide fluid streams at many different angles and directions. Typically the holes in the jet strips are arranged in rows as generally shown in Fig. 1 and provide for passage of fluid so that the streams are substantially coplanar. When the fluids are liquids, the closely spaced holes in the jet strip provides what amounts to a "curtain" or "wall" of the liquid as depicted, for example, as element 24 11 in Fig 2.

Paragraphs bridging page 3, line 31 and page 4, line15

The jet strips or jet bodies can be arranged in various ways to achieve the desired perturbation of the fibers in the webs. Figs 3 and 4 show an embodiment where a curtain 21, which is oriented at an angle θ from the vertical and directed towards an edge of the web. However, even though the curtain 21 is directed toward an edge of the web, this embodiment provides that the curtain 21 is substantially perpendicular to the web when viewed parallel to the XD as shown in Fig. 4. In this

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embodiment, the streams of fluid comprising the curtain would impart a sidewise perturbation to those fibers in the unconsolidated web.

In yet another embodiment, curtains can be used either in single or double row configuration that incorporate compound angles. As shown in Figs. 5 – 5A, a housing 30 can provide curtains 31 and 32 at an angle θ_1 or θ_2 , respectively, both directed towards the sides of the web. As shown in Fig. 6, the curtains 31 and 32 are also splayed relative to each other at angle θ_3 towards either the front or rear end of the web. Although not shown in Fig. 6, it is understood that the curtains 31 and 32 would issue from at least one jet strip having one or more rows of angled holes. As such, ~~in~~ in such an arrangement, the streams comprising the combination curtains 31 and 32 would perturb the sides of those fibers as well as the trailing ends and leading ends of the fibers.

Paragraph at page 5, lines 25-32

In all cases, subsequent to the initial perturbation, the webs were hydroentangled with about 10 ~~milli-HP-hr-lb_{force}/lb_{mass} milli-HP-hr-lb_{mass}/lb_{force}~~ (known in common parlance as 10 lxE) to represent each of the belt and drum entanglement stations. The jet profile is representative of a "belt" and "drum" entanglement system as found on some commercial scale hydroentangling lines. A single 5/40 jet (40 holes per inch of 5 mil diameter) was used, and multiple passes in the same direction of travel were made, adjusting pressure as indicated to simulate a series of different jets as would be experienced in a commercial scale line.

Paragraph at page 19, lines 16-20

To that end, examples below were prepared using a jet strip as generally depicted in Fig. 1 except that the strip had two rows of holes. Using Figs. 5-6 as a reference, for each curtain, θ_1 and θ_2 were each at 30°. Further, and with reference to Fig. 6, the curtains were opposed to one another, i.e., splayed such that θ_3 was 10°. Line speed was 75 ypm in all cases.